

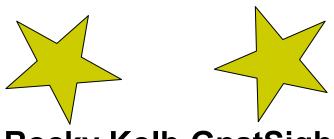
NS 102 Lecture 4

**April 8, 2004** 

# **Gnat Sigh News**

### http://home.fnal.gov/~rocky/natsci102/

- Revised Syllabus (April 15<sup>th</sup> exists exam April 22)
- Survivor, Greece action script and action photos
- Lab write-up
- Script for class reading of Galileo Dialogue



Rocky Kolb-GnatSigh **Productions Presents** 

UNRATED!!!!!! contains cosmologically explicit material

The Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems



April 13, 2004

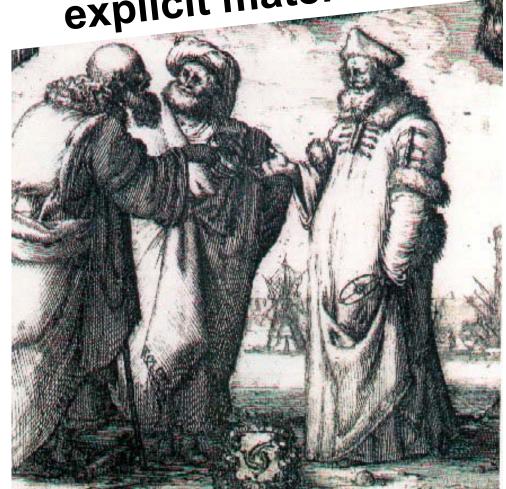


Salviati: Alissa Cambronne

Simplicio: Evelyn Rosas

Sagredo: Emily Boyd





#### Barbara Muehleck Kepler:

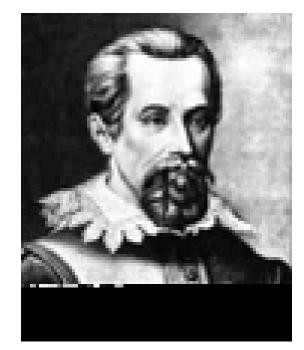
"... simple of mind and fat of body, with a stupid, sulking, lonely, melancholy disposition."

- ...that man has in every way a dog-like nature.
- ... his appearance is that of a little lapdog.
- ... his appetites are like a dog; he likes gnawing on bones and dry crusts of bread.
- ... like a dog he drinks little and is content with the simplest foods.
- ... he happily greets visitors like a dog.
- ... when something is snatched from him he sits up and growls.
- ... he barks at wrong doers
- ... he is malicious and bites people with sarcasms.
- ... he has a dog-like horrors of baths





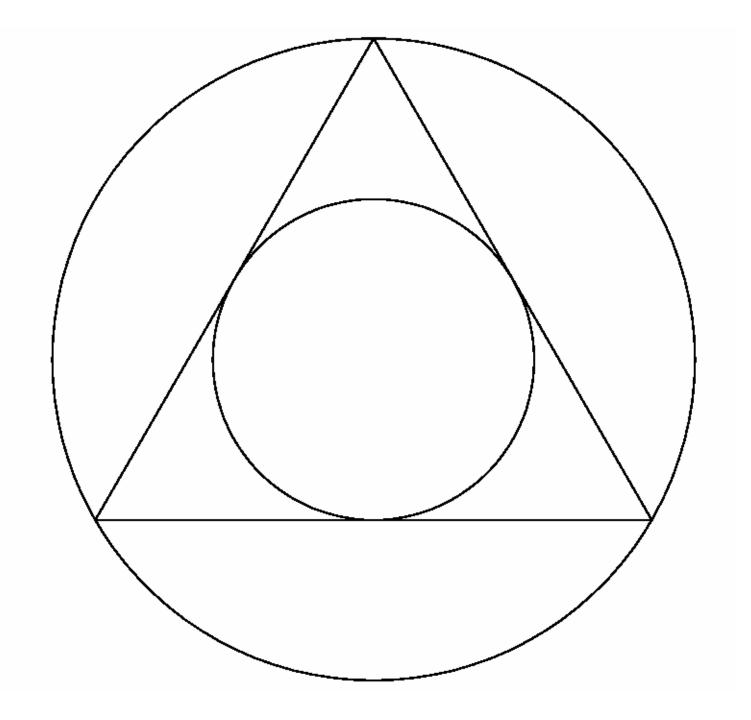


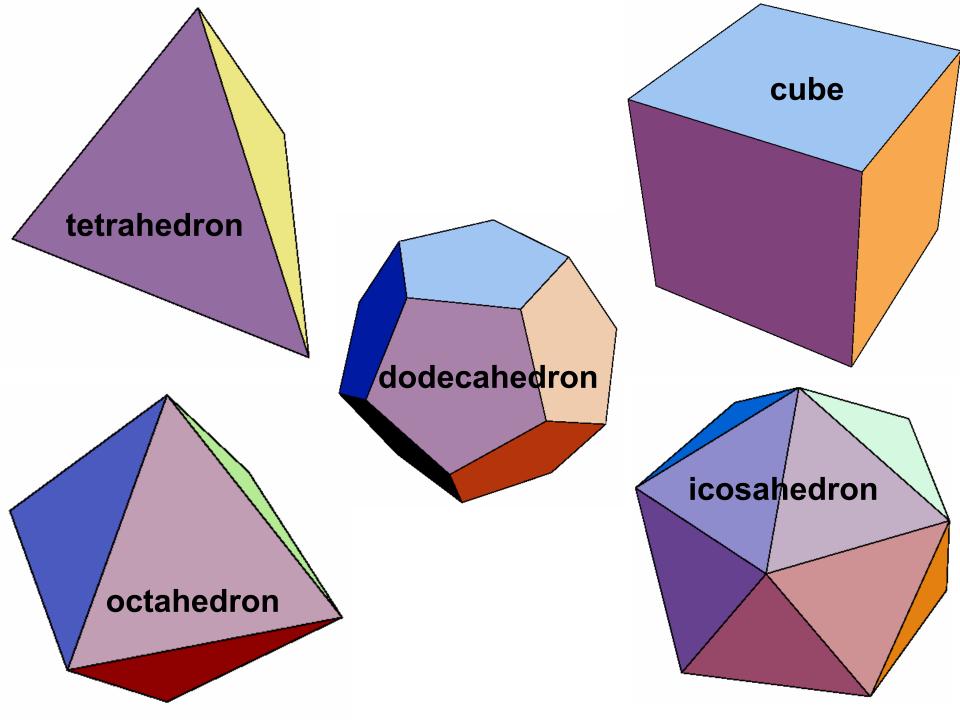


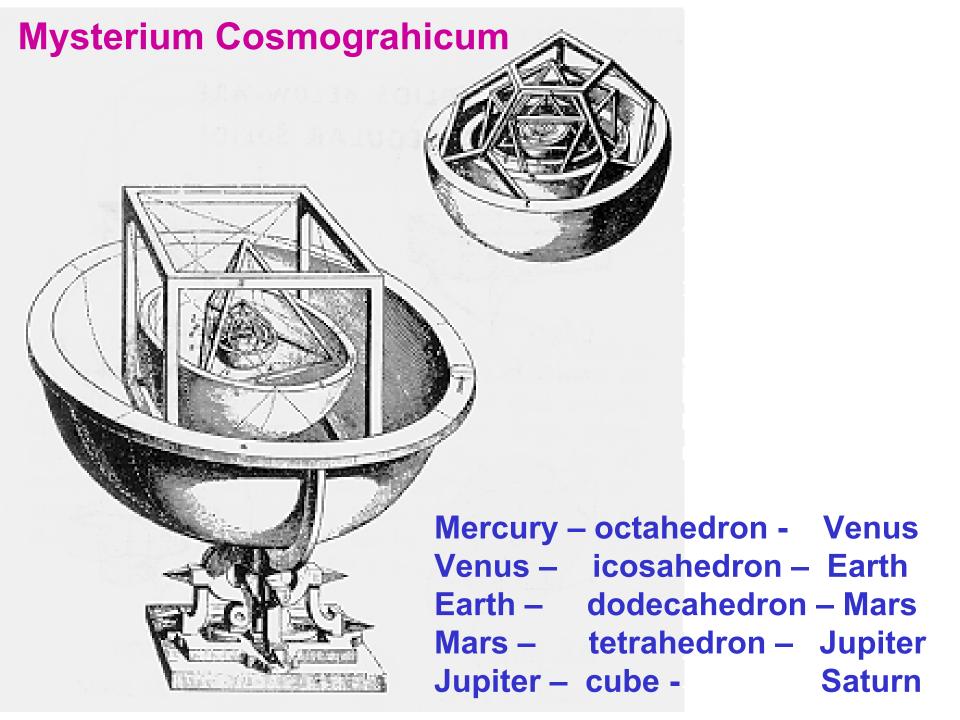












Planets and Polyhedra	from Polyhedra	from Copernicus
Saturn-cube-Jupiter	577	635
Jupiter-tetra-Mars	333	333
Mars-dodeca-Earth	795	795
Earth-icosa-Venus	795	794
Venus-octa-Mercury	707	723

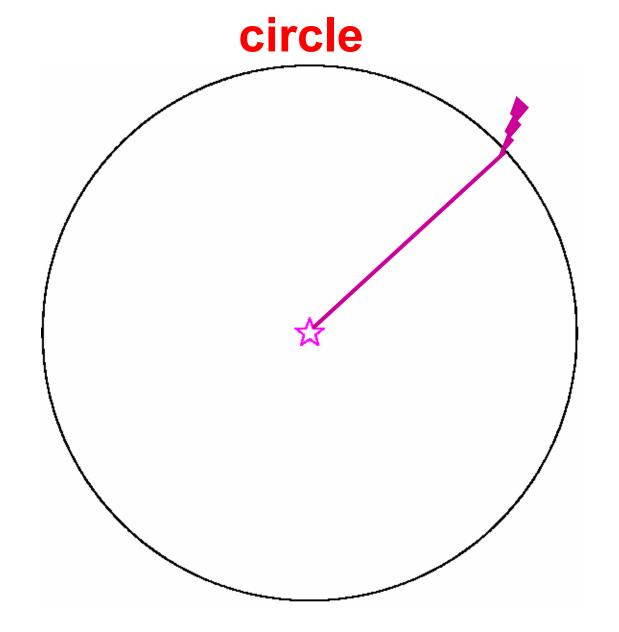
Copernicus, De Revolutionibus, Book One, Chapter one:

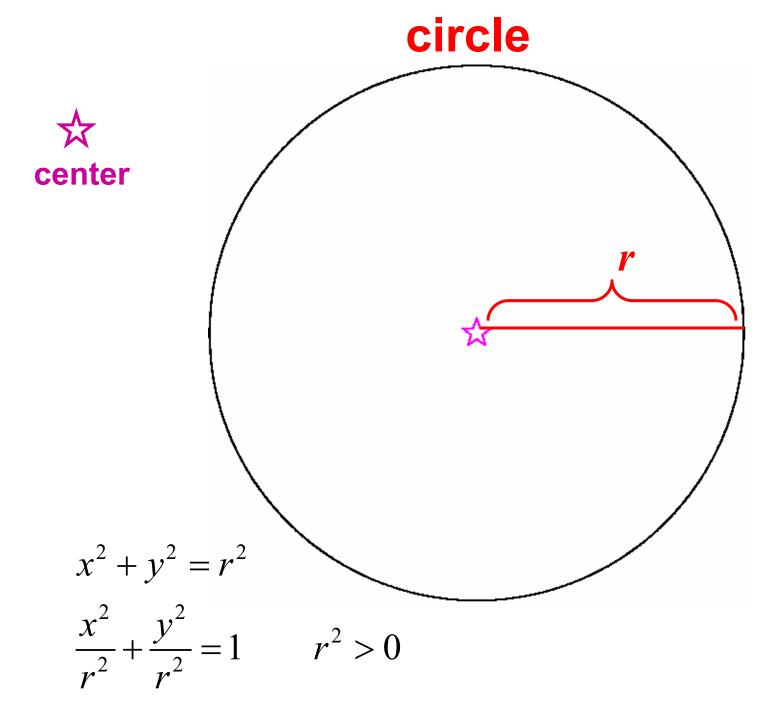
"First of all, we must note that the universe is spherical. The reason is either that, of all forms, the sphere is the most perfect, ...; or that it is the most capacious\* of figures, best suited to enclose and retain all things; ... Hence, no one will question the attribution of this form to the divine bodies.

**Edward Rosen translation** 

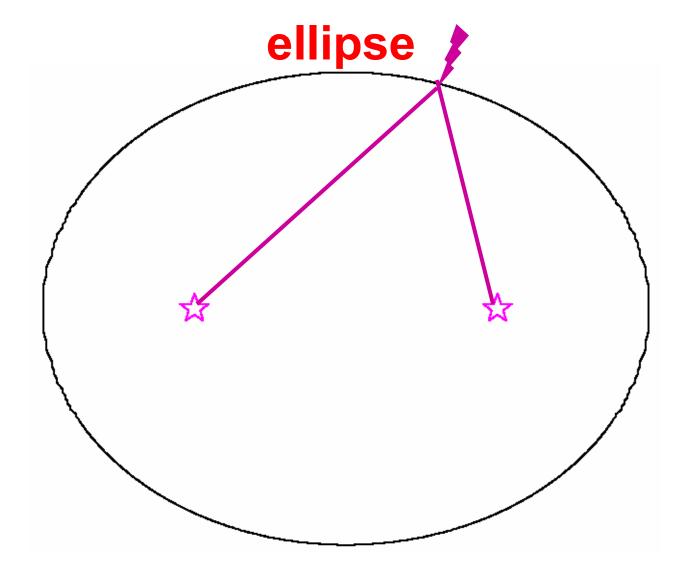
<sup>\*</sup>capacious: able to contain much.

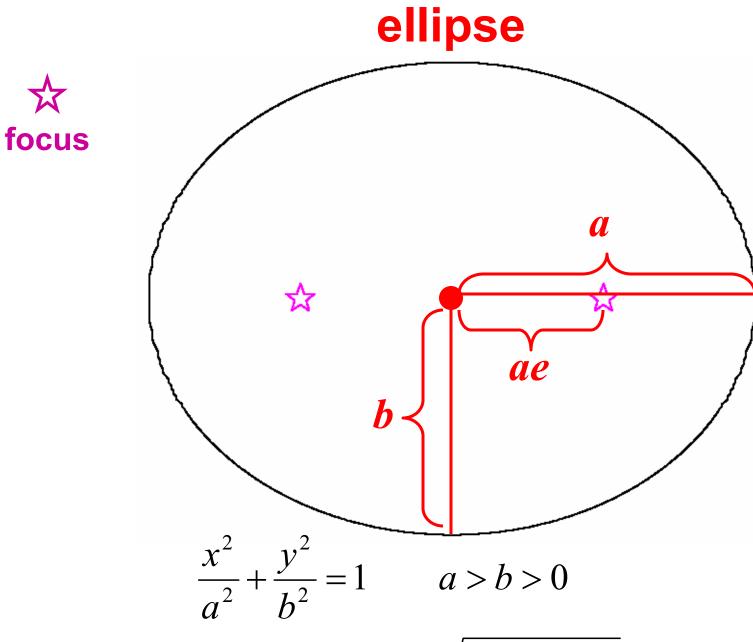






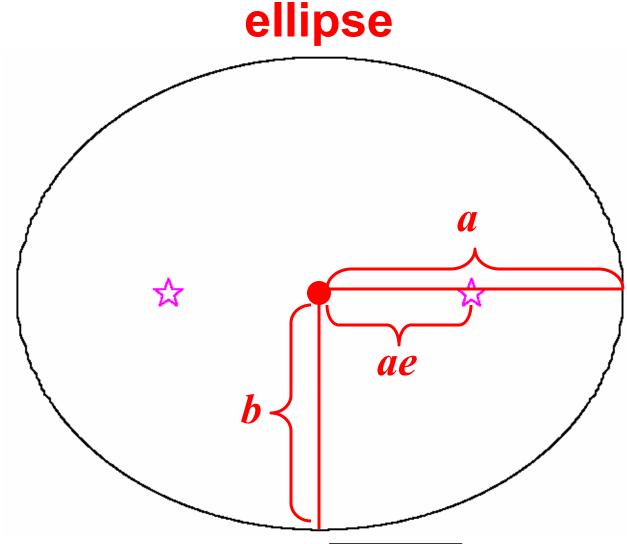






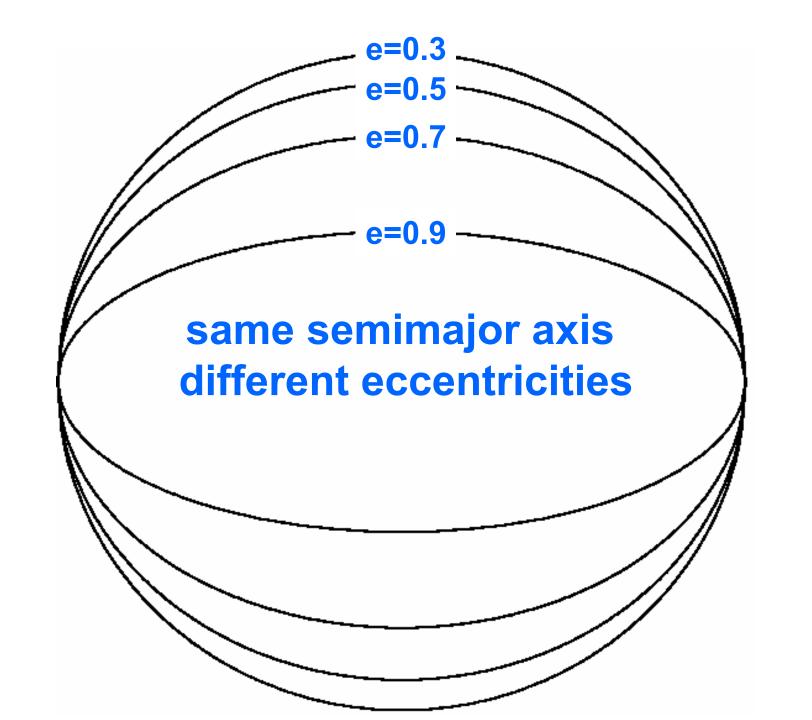
eccentricity  $e = \sqrt{1^2 - b^2 / a^2} = 0.5$ 

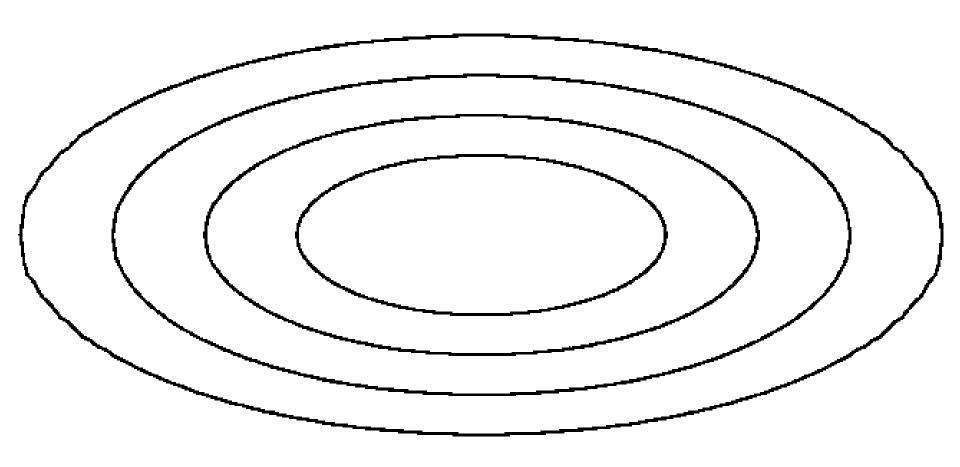




eccentricity 
$$e = \sqrt{1 - b^2/a^2} = 0.5$$

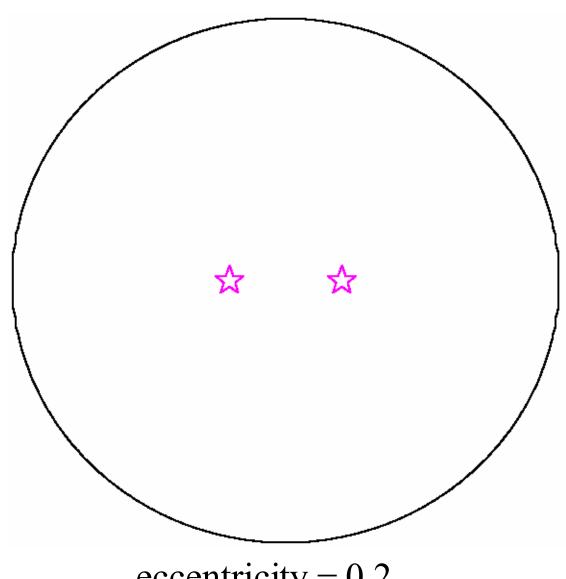
$$b/a = \sqrt{1 - e^2} \simeq 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^2$$
 for *e* small



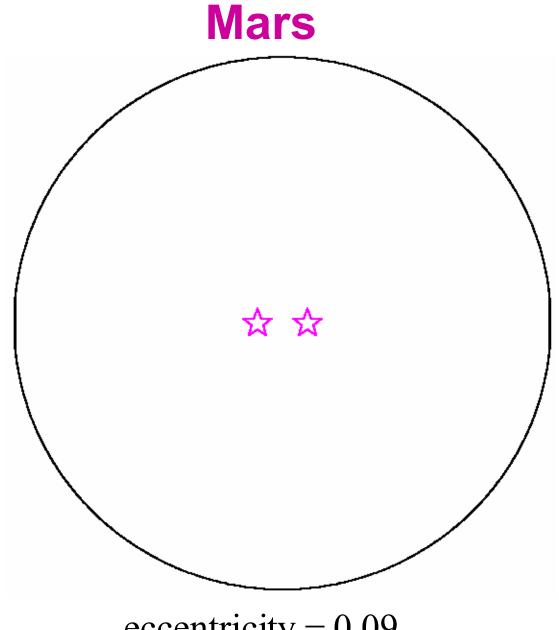


same eccentricity
different semimajor axis

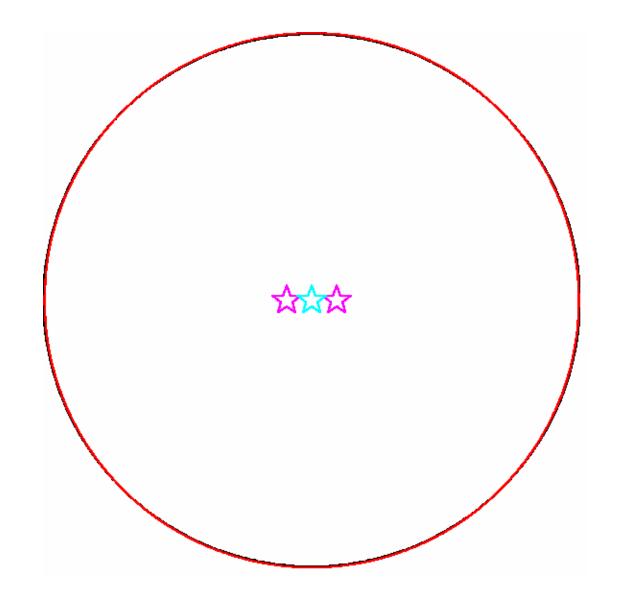
# Mercury



eccentricity = 0.2

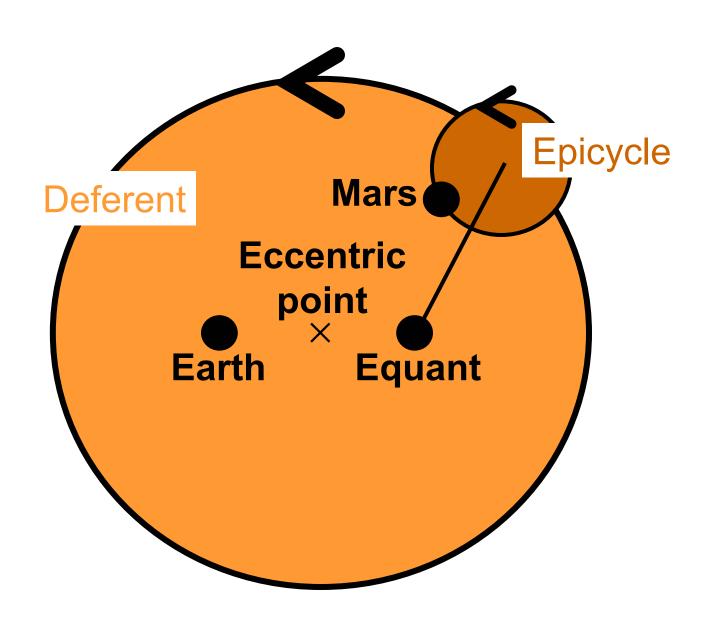


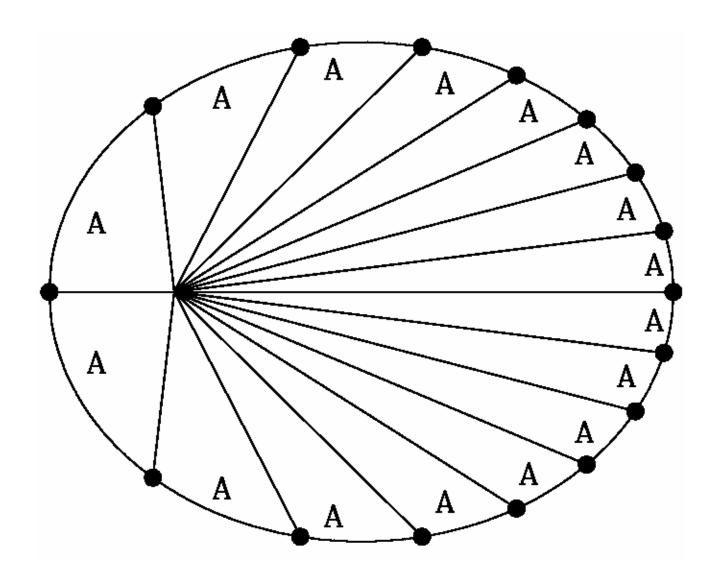
eccentricity = 0.09

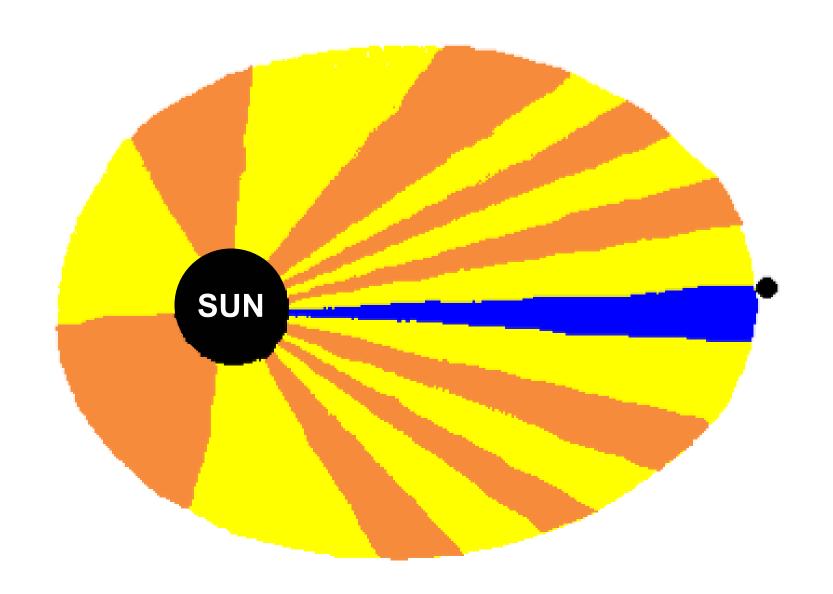


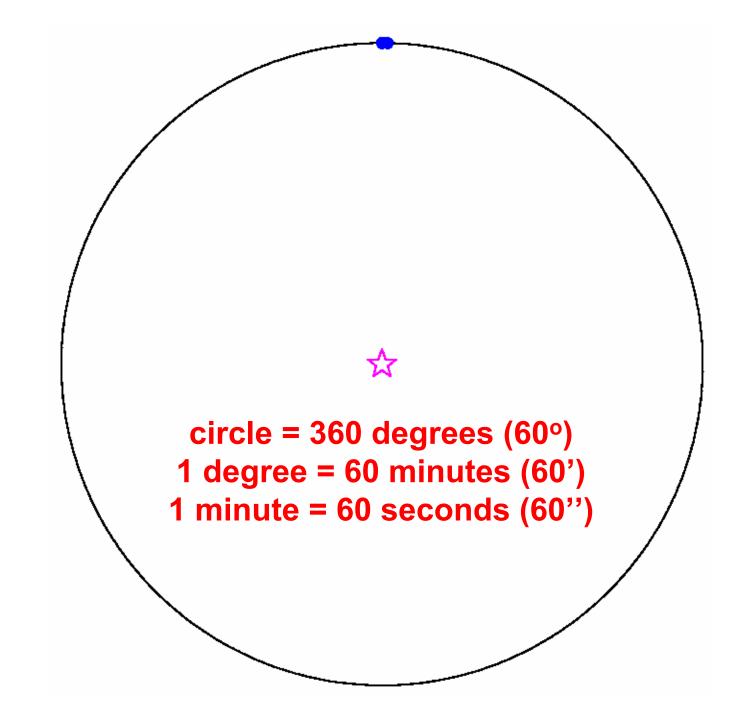
olipse with eccentricity of Mars circle with same area

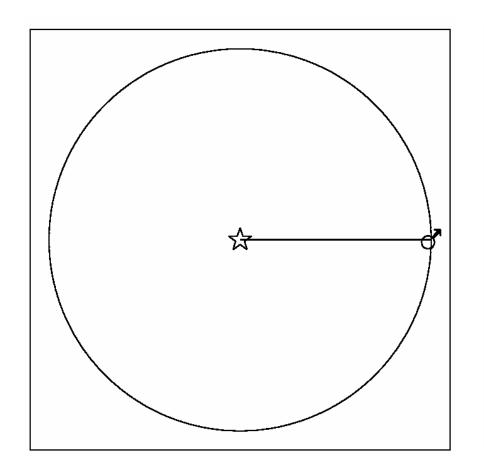
## The Ptolemaic Epicycle

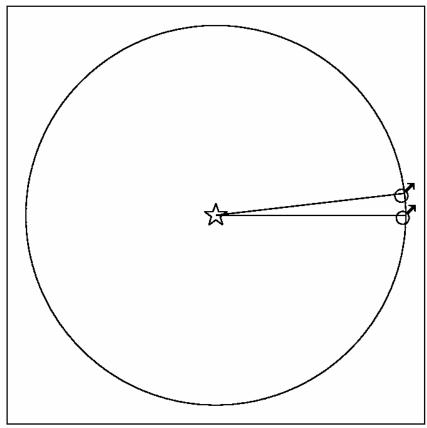










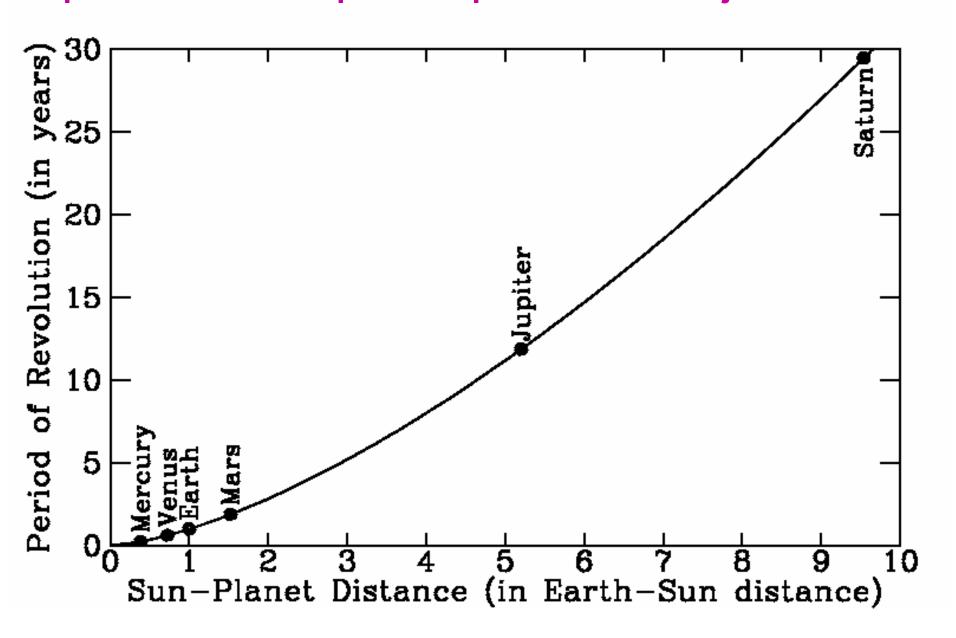


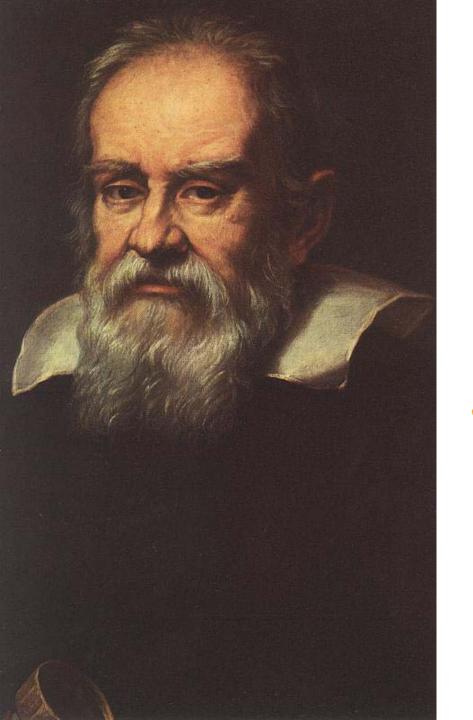
8 minutes of arc

50 X 8 minutes of arc

Planet	period <i>P</i> years	semimajor axis <i>a</i> astronomical units	<b>P</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>a</b> <sup>3</sup>
Mercury	0.24	0.06	0.06	0.06
Venus	0.62	0.72	0.4	0.4
Earth	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mars	1.88	1.52	1.5	1.5
Jupiter	11.9	5.2	140	140
Saturn	29.5	9.5	870	870
Moon	1/12	1/144	1/240	1/14million

#### Kepler's Third Law: period squared = semimajor axis cubed

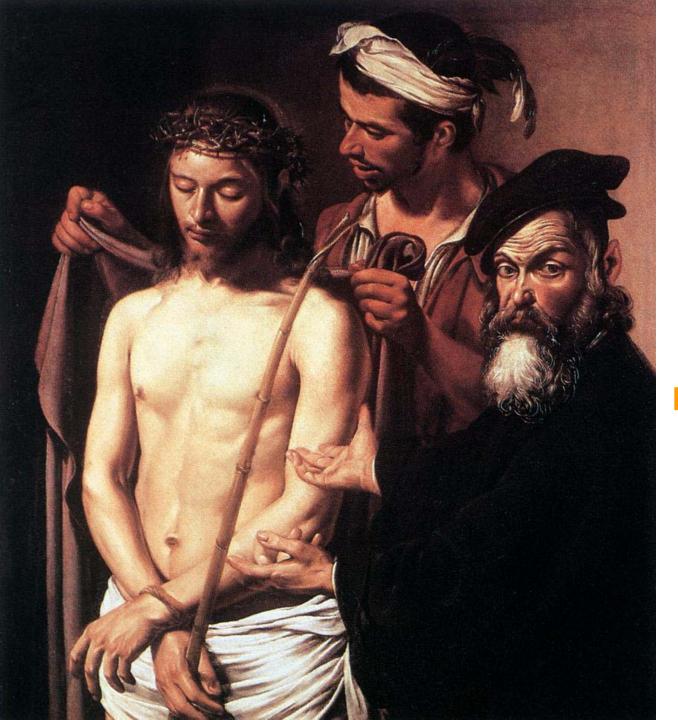




Galileo Galilei
1564 – 1642

by
Justus Sustermans
Palazzo Pitti
Firenze





Ecce Homo Caravaggio 1606 Palazzo Rosso, Genoa



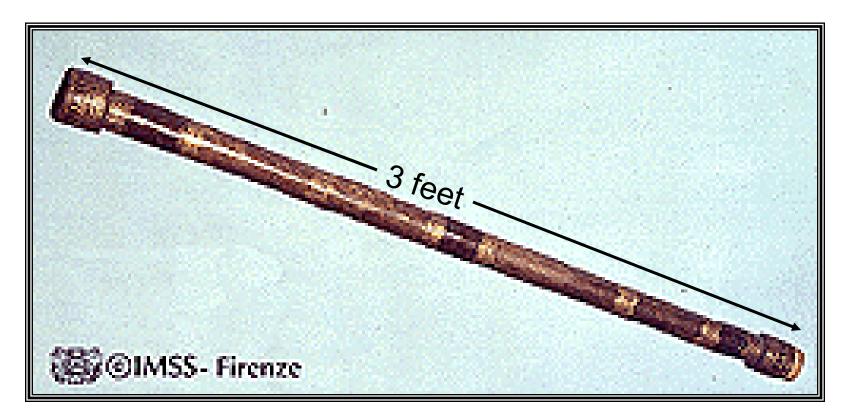
Maffeo Barberini (1568 - 1644)

**Urban VIII** (1623 - 1644)

Caravaggio 1599
Private Collection, Firenze

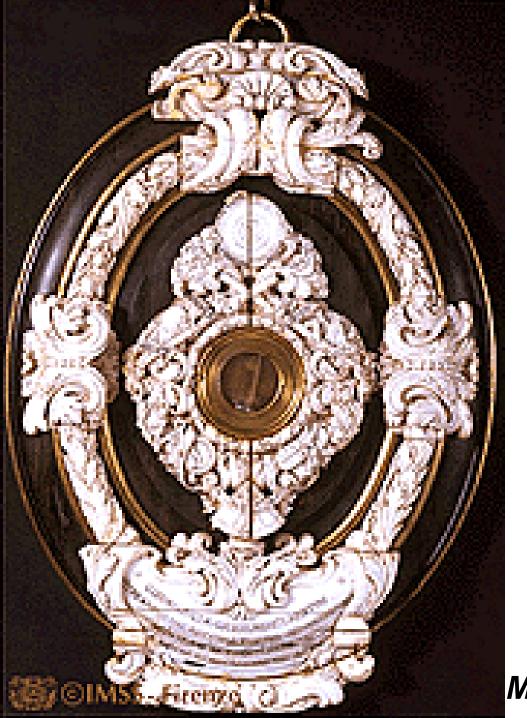


Caravaggio
The Sacrifice of Isaac
1601-02
Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence



Museo di Storia della Scienza, Firenze

Wooden tube covered with red leather decorated in gold 21 X magnification 16mm objective lens



Museo di Storia della Scienza



### The Power of 3!

- 1. Spots on the Sun
- 2. Mountains on the moon
- 3. Phases of Venus
- 4. Rings of Saturn
- 5. Stars are distant
- 6. Stars invisible to the naked eye
- 7. Milky way made of stars
- 8. Moons of Jupiter